

HYPERTENSION—The First Hahnemann Symposium on Hypertensive Disease—Edited by John H. Moyer, M.D., Professor and Chairman of the Department of Medicine, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1959. 790 pages, 77 figures, \$5.75.

This is a first rate symposium held in December 1958 by many acknowledged masters in the field. The book covers certain major headings: Part I is the "Pathology and Clinical Aspects of Hypertension"; Part II is the "Basic Concepts of the Etiology of Hypertension"; Part III is the "Pharmacology of Hypertension and the Use of Sympathetic Blocking Agents"; Part IV concerns the "Role of Salt and Diuretics in the Therapy of Hypertension," as well as a discussion of special problems in the therapy of hypertension; and Part V is the "Surgical Approach to Hypertension," as well as a discussion of effective therapy on prognosis in patients with hypertension.

One of the striking features of the book is that each individual contributor summarizes work in his particular pertinent field in very succinct fashion, and concludes with a detailed and up-to-date bibliography. The bibliography at the end of each discussion is the most up to date that the reviewer has seen anywhere. The book is also lavishly illustrated, and at the end of each major section, the participants in the symposium have a free discussion during which the controversial points are threshed out. Each discussion is led by a moderator who pinpoints the pertinent questions.

While the book does not have the coordinated feeling of the texts written by a single individual such as Pickering or Smirk, it presents a broadly based discussion of the current situation in hypertension from many points of view. The editor and the publishers are to be complimented on the speed with which the book has been put together since the papers were presented in 1958, and the book was marketed in May, 1959. References of publications in 1958 and even 1959 are included, indicating that this book is the last word in its field. It can be highly recommended to anyone interested in hypertension. The clinician will find details of therapy; the physiologist will find an adequate discussion of the physiological changes in the section of the "Basic Concepts of Etiology"; the pharmacologist will find ample discussion of the mechanism of action of drugs, and the pathologist will find a good discussion of pyelonephritis, and the pathology of the kidney and adrenal glands. The one subject which is only minimally discussed concerns the psychological factors in hypertension. There is one excellent chapter by Mills on hypertension and stress occupying 10 pages, but this is all the space that is given in a book of over 700 pages. The other criticism might be that there is no discussion of the central nervous system in hypertension, with particular reference to the cortex and hypothalamus. With these two relatively minor defects, the book can be heartily recommended.

MAURICE SOKOLOW, M.D.

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THE SYMPTOM AS COMMUNICATION IN SCHIZOPHRENIA—Editor, Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth L. Artiss, M.C., Division of Neuropsychiatry, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, D. C. Grune & Stratton, New York, 1959. 233 pages, \$5.75.

This monograph is a report of research done by workers in the Army under the Division of Neuropsychiatry of the Institute of Research in collaboration with the Department of Psychiatry of the Hospital of Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

As stated in an excellent introduction by Rioch, there were two major objectives of the study. The first was an "... investigation of the principle and effectiveness of milieu therapy in an Army hospital for patients suffering

their first psychotic (schizophrenic) episode." The second objective was a study of the course of the schizophrenic illness of the patients involved in the project. This included a study of the family background, precipitating factors, the setting in which the illness became manifest, the therapy and follow-up studies on those patients that returned to duty. In addition to the introduction, the book is made up of seven chapters by the several authors under the editorship of Lieutenant Colonel Kenneth L. Artiss.

In the first chapter Dr. Artiss outlines the general theoretical position of the study. In this he describes the study as a behavioral science study in which use is made of the interdisciplinary approach involving psychiatry, social work, sociology and anthropology. He describes the model which was gradually evolved, consisting principally of the idea of a transaction between a patient and a group. It is the opinion of the authors that viewed in terms of this model, their studies indicate that young schizophrenic patients developed symptoms designed to release them from the group. Further, their studies indicate that the element of status in the group tended to provoke the symptoms in the patients. The essence of the communication in the patient's statement is stated as "I am weak and ineffectual" and that this appears to be set up in order to protect a phantasy of omnipotence in the patient.

Artiss points out that the work is based on a broad background of psychoanalytic thinking in addition to the special approaches of Reich, Alexander, Adolph Meyer and Harry Stack Sullivan.

In the introductory chapter the author gives an extremely interesting discussion of the Army as a cultural subgroup, together with other material. In the other chapters of the book are included material describing the collection of the data and the methodology. There is an excellent description of the breakdown of the schizophrenic during the training, followed by a study of the patient in therapy. Included also is a description of the study of the family background.

The book is recommended to psychiatrists and to physicians who have an interest in schizophrenia and research on that subject. The material included in the book represents an excellent representation of an attempt to investigate the problem of schizophrenia as it arises in this special situation and as it is viewed by workers in several disciplines.

CHARLES W. TIDD, M.D.

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CASE HISTORIES IN HYPNOTHERAPY—Arnold Furst and Lester T. Kashiwa, M.D. The Geni Publishing Company, Los Angeles, California. Distributed by AAA Publishing Co., 345 "I" Street, San Bernardino, 1959. 163 pages, \$10.

There seems to be a superfluity of books on hypnotherapy in the literature these days and this latest one has, in the opinion of the reviewer, all the defects of the antecedent ones.

On the positive side the book describes, in a clear and concise manner, a variety of techniques of induction and other technical aspects of hypnosis which are equally well described in an abundance of other sources. The authors appear to have little interest in the theoretical aspects or implications of hypnosis and are generally sanguine and naive with regard to both their comprehension of the phenomenon of the hypnotic process and their gross underestimation of the dangers and contraindications of hypnotic work. In the book a scant page and a half of cursory material is devoted to the latter.

It is the decided opinion of this reviewer that a detailed, comprehensive knowledge of personality structure and psychodynamics is essential if one is to practice hypnosis with-

out harm to the patient. It is unfortunately true that this knowledge and experience is not usually gained through any means other than a complete psychiatric training. The amount of harm that can be done by lay hypnotists and by nonpsychiatric physicians is not, I believe, recognized generally or by the authors of this book.

C. W. WAHL, M.D.

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LEPROSY IN THEORY AND PRACTICE—Edited by R. G. Cochrane, M.D., Ch.B. (Glas.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. and H.; Technical Medical Adviser, American Leprosy Missions, Inc.; Adviser in Leprosy, Ministry of Health, London; Vice-President, International Leprosy Association; Honorary Member, Indian Association of Leprologists. With a foreword by Sir George McRobert, C.I.E., M.D. (Aberd.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), Senior Physician, Hospital for Tropical Diseases, University College Hospital, London; Formerly Professor of Medicine, Madras Medical College. Published in Bristol: John Wright & Sons Ltd., 1959. The Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore 2, Maryland, exclusive U. S. agents. 407 pages, \$15.00.

So many monographs on leprosy are available that one wonders what new features still another has to offer. One immediately notes that this is a collaborative text; 24 contributors have written various chapters. The result is an authoritative work dealing with every aspect of this interesting disease, handsomely and profusely illustrated. The reviewer wonders why the old error as to Hansen's part in the definition of the bacillus persists in the chapter on etiology. A review of the original papers on the subject shows that Hansen was really in great uncertainty and doubt about what he saw as he was not a trained bacteriologist and was unskilled in the finer methods. It was Neisser who went to Norway and brought home material which when properly strained showed the little rods so clearly. But this is a minor point and all aspects of leprology are adequately covered in this excellent monograph of some 400 pages.

ARTHUR L. BLOOMFIELD, M.D.

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INDUSTRIAL CARCINOGENS (Modern Monographs in Industrial Medicine—4)—R. E. Eckardt, M.D., Ph.D., F.A.C.P., Director, Medical Research Division, Esso Research and Engineering Company, Linden, N. J.; Associate Clinical Professor of Industrial Medicine, New York University, Postgraduate Medical School; Instructor in Medicine, Cornell University, Medical School. Grune & Stratton, New York, 1959. 164 pages, \$6.50.

Too often too many physicians in the general practice of medicine erroneously believe that for them there pertains little of value in articles or textbooks dealing with industrial medicine. It is to be hoped that such an attitude will not prevail when this monograph on Industrial Carcinogens comes to their attention. Although this book points out the occupational origin of certain cancers, it is to be remembered that it is very likely that the occurrence of such will come first to the attention of the family doctor.

As stated in the foreword of this book "research into the basic cause, or causes, of cancer has assumed in recent years tremendous proportions. While these causes still elude us, industrial physicians and hygienists, with their specialized researches, have demonstrated that certain substances are undoubtedly carcinogenic." In the pages which follow this introductory remark, Dr. Eckardt proceeds to indicate those cancers in which (1) there is no doubt as to their occupational origin, (2) those in which the possibility exists that the etiology might be an occupational carcinogen and (3) those in which evidence is only fragmentary and acceptable statistical data lacking.

The book is divided into the following parts: Historicals, Experimental Carcinogens, Occupational Cancers, Protec-

tive Programs, Medico-legal Considerations and a Look Into the Future. Most fascinating is that portion devoted to the history of occupational cancer from 1775 (scrotal cancer in chimney sweeps) to the present. In the historical review there appears this significant statement, "a total of about 72 per cent of all occupational cancers have been the result of coal tar and shale oil exposures, and, fortunately, have involved the skin, a site most accessible to early diagnosis and treatment."

In the chapter on Occupational Cancers the author considers mostly the same organs or systems of the body that were studied in Experimental Carcinogens. There is much material in these two chapters that will change the concepts previously held by some of us, as, for example, the discussion on cancer of the bladder.

In this age of large awards accorded claimants, the physician who seeks to render a scientific, unbiased opinion will find well defined criteria upon which to render an opinion as to whether a given cancer is or is not of occupational origin. These are given in the chapter on Medico-legal Considerations.

Most textbooks as well as the reports from Cancer Commissions give little or no space to Occupational Cancers. Therefore this book serves to fill that void.

This reviewer is amazed at the amount of information contained in this monograph of only 164 pages. It is easy reading and adequately indexed. Of interest to any physician, it should be especially so to the dermatologist, urologist and chest physician.

R. T. JOHNSTONE, M.D.

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FUNDAMENTALS OF OTOLARYNGOLOGY—Third Edition—A Textbook of Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases. By Lawrence R. Boies, M.D., Professor of Otolaryngology, Chairman, Department of Otolaryngology, University of Minnesota Medical School. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1959. 510 pages, \$8.00.

Primarily intended for use as a textbook by undergraduates, Boies' *Fundamentals of Otolaryngology*, which was first published in 1949, is now in its third edition. Despite its diminutive size in relation to that of other texts on this subject, this book is a didactic giant. It is certainly deserving of the high esteem in which it is held by so many prominent teachers of otolaryngology. The sections devoted to physical diagnosis are especially valuable to the medical student.

This new edition represents a much more comprehensive revision of the previous edition (1954) than is ordinarily encountered in medical textbooks. There is a brand new section on applied anatomy and physiology of the ear. Added to the chapter on hearing loss are sections on traumatic perception deafness, tympanoplasty, and stapes mobilization. The chapters on tinnitus and vertigo are entirely new. Also included, is a new chapter devoted to the common cold. The revised chapter on sinus disease occupies less than half the space given to the subject in the earlier editions. Other additions include chapters on reconstructive surgery of the nose and diseases of the salivary glands. This volume, like the previous editions, contains an excellent bibliography at the end of each chapter; the bibliographies have also been thoroughly revised. Many new illustrations of appropriate quality have been inserted.

Although some of the subject matter included in this book is controversial, and despite the fact that some of the revised portions of the text were, in the opinion of this reviewer, better prior to revision, the new edition of this book is believed to be one of the finest works of its kind ever published.

CHARLES P. LEBO, M.D.